

Kentucky Gazette.

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[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

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BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Turnpiking, Canaling and Internal Improvements, seem to occupy much of public attention in some of the States, and in our own, we seem to begin to feel the necessity of doing something in the improvement of our roads.

Can we pursue any thing of more vital importance to the advancement of our individual, or country's prosperity, than to remove, and clear away those obstacles, and impediments, which stand in the way of both, and to promote the facilities of our commercial intercourse between those points of navigation, where the necessary depots of our agricultural and manufactured articles must go for water transportation.

All seem to be of the opinion that we ought to improve our roads by turnpiking or otherwise. We seem willing that the work should begin, and no doubt are at the same time willing that the whole energies of the country shall be brought in aid of this useful object. But still we are puzzled to know how to begin. We feel as if some important operation to prepare the public mind generally is necessary for this great undertaking. We feel as if we are not ready for the work, as if something material is lacking, and which must be brought about before all hands will put forth their strength, or even lay hold of the work at all.

We may as well fellow citizens, come out in plain terms at once, and not heat about the bush any longer. In our unhappy condition we are nearly equally divided into two parties, who stand in a hostile attitude to the political opinions of each other, and it does not seem to stop here; an opposition in every thing undertaken by the one or the other, seems to be opposed by each. These remarks have grown out of things past, and from my own observation at our meeting on the turnpiking subject. A sneering and a squinting at the motives of the movers of this undertaking were visible out of doors, and motives other than the real ones, attributed to them; and yet, those very persons seemed in favour of improving our roads; but still opposed to the meeting and why? Really because their party was not there at the head of it. It seems then something is to be done—some operation is necessary to prepare the public mind for this laudable and necessary work; how and where shall we begin is important to know. We will, with due deference to more able hands, give our feeble opinion as to what must first take place, previous to our advancing, either in turnpiking, prosperity, or happiness.

The baneful and corroding influence of party spirit must be checked, and healed in the first place; but the means must be adequate to the disease, for it has sunk deep into the body politic; and the most powerful medicine must be applied to the wound to effect a cure, or we are destined to disgrace and infamy, rather than to prosperity and happiness. We are not past a cure, we can again be restored to a sound condition, we again can be united, and those opposite and angry currents of public opinion be made to flow together, to the advantage of all, if it is only the wish of all to unite hearts; but not otherwise.

In vain may we resolve if this baneful party spirit is not removed, and other difficulties and obstacles removed and thrown out of the way. Then will public opinion unite in all our laudable and great undertakings, and our state once more be prosperous and happy, as a necessary consequence.

Here is work then for the philanthropist, for the high-minded, and enlightened statesman, and shall none be found to step forward in this good work, a work amongst the most praiseworthy ever undertaken by any set of men?

Still it be said that turnpiking and canaling, is alone worthy of your attention! Is the peace, harmony and good order of society, objects of no concern: unworthy the attention of the philosopher and statesman? We hope it will be otherwise; and an object of the first consideration, with our good and gifted men, when assembled in a legislative capacity. It is here the work must begin. The blessings of peace, quietness and happiness, is with them to give to the country. Let a noble and magnanimous sacrifice of party feeling be made on the altar of public good; let the holy flame of public spirit, edness, and enlightened philanthropy, burn up all the wood, lay & stubble of party animosity. At the setting of the general assembly, let them send themselves master builders in the temple of liberty; show themselves like wise skilful, and feeling doctors in the science of political surgery, by consulting the patient's feelings and wishes, in the operation upon its members—strengthen rather than weaken; restore rather than amputate; heal rather than cause sickness.

We have arrived at an important crisis in our state affairs, and it is to be hoped a great and magnanimous effort will be made by our Legislature to heal and cure our difficulties; by consulting the wish of all, and the feelings generally of the community. Let them strike immediately at those points of difference between the two parties; remove by general consent, and build up with the same. Consult each others feelings in every matter, our interests are the same in the end. The people's interests are yours, but yours may not be the people's, therefore work for them, and all of them, and you can not go far wrong. If you then (for I address myself to our legislature as well as others) can unite on those points of difference, and by a disinterested and magnanimous course aim at the interest and good of both parties, you will accomplish the desired object: peace and harmony will be restored, and the good order of society secured; and prosperity and happiness follow your labours.

The legislature by its wisdom having cured this party strife, and put out the flame of discord, can then begin to look around them for proper objects to act upon, in relation to their country's comforts, and prosperity. They then can take up the subject of internal improvements, and devise such means as will be best adapted to promote those great objects.

We now say we are ready to go to work. Material difficulties are removed, and we can again pull together at turnpiking, or any thing else. And the

next consideration will be whether the state shall turnpike, or individual corporations! We contend the state ought to do it, and that private corporations are unconstitutional, and unsafe; they often turn out a public nuisance rather than a public benefit. We have felt the smart of them, without the means of cure. Let us then avoid those, and substitute state corporations, where all is concerned, and all loose or all is benefited. If I get favours, others must get them too, and while some are benefited, others are injured; and as we already have an institution in operation, with ample funds at command for any undertaking, let us foster it, rather than create others.

If after the commonwealth's bank had been put into operation, the funds it could have spared, had been applied to turnpiking the road now in contemplation to turnpike, it would long since have been done, and the public in the enjoyment of one of the greatest of blessings. It was not material whether these notes were copper or gold, if we could have got labour for them. The people can make money of any thing, be it leather, or parchment, or will it shall be money or cause or their purposes is not the question. They have nothing to do with it; if it answers our purpose, it is all we want. I do not mean constitutional money, but substituted money; the one is at all times a legal tender, and the other cannot be. Yet in the absence of cash it may answer many of the purposes of it; and the people have a right to it if they choose to have it.

We have some noble and useful buildings built with this substituted money, which go to prove clearly the advantages a community may derive from money of this description in the absence of specie; and displays at the same time, the genius of a people who although bound down by adversity, may by their inventive, and energetic policy, subdue the greatest of difficulties. Yes, and in addition to those beautiful & magnificent buildings, the receptacles of the happy and laborious to numbers of our fellow citizens, we might have been enjoying the blessings of a turnpike road from Louisville to Maysville; and all this done too by rags and trash, as it was indignantly called by some of our wise men. Will they now see what may be done when the people will it even by the efficacy of rags, and a conversion of trash into beautiful edifices. From the inside of which buildings flows the pure streams of health and science, on the other hand should neither ourselves nor posterity derive further advantages from this wise policy of the rag system! And to prevent great and lasting blessings from growing out of great and imperishable public works, and that to prevent our wise men from appearing fools in the eyes of posterity, it was ordered and requested by them, that forever hereafter no more rags, and trash, should be converted into houses, roads, canals, manufactures, nor schools, but should be converted into smoke, the sight and recollection of which should be lost forever in about twenty-five minutes.

Now we do think it would have been better for this money to have been worn out in the service of the country, rather than to have perished, either in prison or the flames. And it is not too late yet, if wisdom governs the present Legislature, to see lasting and happy results from a proper use of this same paper to state objects. We contend it is better to have old mother commonwealth's paper, than such incorporated stuff as the Insurance was, or than other similar incorporated trash, or Tom, Dick or Harry's change. It nevertheless has been of use to teach us wisdom, and we ought to profit by it and avoid the circumstances which brought about the necessity, to create and put in circulation such futile and pernicious substitutes for cash. The character of this stuff has with much zeal and great industry been imported to commonwealth's money & why? Because its origin is the same! And because it did not precisely represent cash, and because it is not of the same weight of specie! Well! never was intended to weigh as much; but to come as near it as possible in value, and as the best substitute it could have in the absence of specie, and it is no argument against it, to say, because it is not worth dollar for dollar in specie, that it is not of course a sound circulating medium, answering every domestic purpose that specie could answer. We admit it has not, nor neither was it intended it should have, yet I cannot see why it should not have a national character; a Kentuckian is as much an American as if he lived in the district of Columbia, and why should not the paper of the Commonwealth of Kentucky be as legitimate, and stand as high abroad as the District of Columbia paper. When based only on the incorporated authority of that place and its immediate resources.

The Commonwealth's paper was intended only for home consumption, to answer as a substitute among ourselves for specie in its absence, and it is much to be regretted that its circulation met with such opposition as it did from our sensible men. But it is not too late yet for them to repent of their opposition, and foster, and build up this useful institution, and claim to themselves much honour and praise, for the good and useful applications of it to state purposes. All the stock of the Louisville canal might have been bought up with this paper and turned to useful purposes for the benefit of the state.

To return to our subject: stock sufficient for turnpiking this contemplated road, cannot be taken up with silver, it is too scarce to invest much in a business the profits of which is so remote. We must resort at last to paper; now the question is, shall it be turnpike company paper, or shall it not be commonwealth's paper. If paper is to be resorted to, we all say let it be of the best character, and as the commonwealth is more safe than individuals, let us have its paper. And let the state pave the road at once, and divide all the advantage from the tolls.

If we should be so fortunate as to settle our differences, and the feelings of society harmonised by the wise and generous efforts of the next Legislature. We would recommend in order to carry on to advantage state improvements sufficient investments in cash in this bank to make it a specie paying bank.

This we can do by concentrating our own resources, and borrowing a little money. Our opinion is, we can do without specie issues as yet. The people are satisfied with the paper, and it will answer very many important purposes without having the credit of the bank by malicious draws upon it for cash.

The United States Bank can answer every foreign commercial purpose by furnishing those kind of funds necessary for it, should our own state paper still be a scarecrow to the shortsighted and timorous.

Does not every man know, who will know any thing, that to make a man's note circulate freely, and pass as cash, is to know and believe that he is solvent, and willing to redeem it when circumstances make it convenient. Not the circumstance of solvency, for this is not questioned; but other causes

may operate with him to defer the payment of specie for the present.

To be better understood, when the whole country is in a sound and solvent condition; and all prosperous, peaceable and happy—and nothing to be feared from contractions—then there will be no necessity to make heavy draws upon a bank for specie; its paper is cash, not only at home, but everywhere else. Therefore no danger is to be apprehended from large issues of paper. But under our own circumstances, and such as we have experienced, we could not have committed a more egregious error, than to have cashed it, although we might have had as many specie dollars in our vaults, as we had paper ones in circulation. For in less than six months, or so soon as it had been issued, individuals draws upon the bank would have been made and that too continually until every paper dollar would have been returned and every specie dollar drawn out.

The borrowers now destitute of the means to pay (for this silver would have fallen in the main and sweeping current of the trade winds which are continually blowing eastwardly, and been swept out of the country by its ruinous gales) we say then that the borrowers would have been destitute of the means to pay the Bank, as they were to pay their creditors, and as effectually ruined, as if no such bank and paper had ever existed.

Then I say under the circumstances in which we were placed, we acted with wisdom not to redeem our paper with specie; and we are not yet ready to do it, even if we were full of cash, and I apprehend neither bank in the state is ready to cash all their notes. Then I say if we go to work for paper let it be state paper rather than petty corporation paper, which has no foundation but individual promises, and nothing for its redemption but individual assurances. Let us then strengthen with every means in our power the commonwealth's bank, that in turn its energies may be exhibited in valuable internal improvements. Let us burn no more of this paper, let vapour and smoke subside, give us substance—something we can see and use for it, something useful to our citizens, and at the same time beneficial to the state.

We want all the light we can get on those important subjects, we want to come at the best way and means to advance our country's interest, and for this purpose we invite our able men to communicate freely their thoughts to us as to these means and ways.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTOR BEST respectfully tenders his professional services, in the various branches of the profession, to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county. His office and residence are in Main street between the Grand Masonic Hall and St. John's Church.

N. B. A few Medical students can be accommodated with board and lodging.
April 6, 1826—14—tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON, HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale Wholesale and Retail; together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Shave's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, Sore Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates, price \$1 each. Sold by JOHN NORTON, Druggist.
N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's orders, supplied at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
SWAIN'S PANACEA \$2.50 per bottle.
Lexington, March 1st 1826—9—tf.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT, AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Young and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'OUTAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, New Orleans do Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Allspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs, Port, Claret, Madeira and Teocurillo Wine Brandy, Rum, Vin and Whiskey, Spiced and Tallow Candles, Gun powder and Shot, Madder, Copraes and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Partail Tobacco, Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware Spiced Cotton Red-birds and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen Cut Nails and Brads Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be made the immediate superintendence of Mr. McQuest, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit
Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—25

HUGH FOSTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SUITABLE TRIMMINGS AND VESTINGS,

all of which were purchased low for cash in hand by himself, and will be sold at a moderate advance. He has also made a permanent arrangement by which he will be furnished with the NEWEST FASHIONS by one of the best shops in Philadelphia, and gentlemen are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Sept. 22, 1826—38—tf.

JOHN M. HEWETT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz. The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages, Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Hiding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to receive pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf.

ISAAC F. HEATON, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has removed to a room adjoining Mr. Clarke's Hair Shop, where he can accommodate his customers in the latest and neatest fashions.

He wants one or two Boys as apprentices—he also wants to employ 1 or 2 JOURNEMEN TAILORS, who are first rate workmen, and no other need apply.
Lexington, October 13—41

ELEVENTH CLASS, GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$1000	is	\$1000
5 prizes of	400	is	2000
10	of 100	is	1000
30	of 50	is	1500
50	of 20	is	1000
100	of 10	is	1000
1200	of 5	is	6500

1496 Prizes amounting to \$14000

ONLY ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Actual sale of ten or upwards \$4 75
For a single Ticket 5 00
For half Tickets 2 50
For quarter Tickets 1 25

THE DRAWING

Will be divided into six days, 200 numbers and a corresponding number of prizes on the five first days—on the fifth and last the balance of prizes will be drawn.

The 5 prizes of 400 dollars will be given to the last drawn numbers on each of the 5 first days of drawings. The highest Prize will be deposited on the opening of the wheels on the sixth day, all other prizes will be floating from the commencement of the drawing.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 20 per cent drawing will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is concluded, but if not demanded within four months after the drawing is completed will be considered as donations.

Each of the 400 dollar prizes will be paid in part by 10 Tickets in the present class, and the highest prize in part by twenty—10 Tickets selected for the 1st 400 dollar prize are from Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive; for the 2nd from Nos. 11 to 20; for the 3d from 21 to 30; for the 4th from 31 to 40; and for the 5th from 41 to 50—Those selected for the highest Prize are from Nos. 51 to 70 inclusive.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED in this Class upon the same principles as they were in the 10th to wit for 10 Tickets you will pay in hand Ten Dollars and give your note for Forty Dollars which note may be cancelled at any time within ten days after the 5th day drawing is over by a surrender of the same 10 Tickets—whereby TEN CHANCES are given for all the prizes except the highest, for the risk of One Dollar only per Ticket.

(By The Manager earnestly hopes that his former Agents and the friends of the Institute generally will make their respective orders for Tickets as soon as possible, as it is his desire that the Lottery shall be concluded by the 15th of October next.
J. M. PIKE, Manager.
Lex. Aug. 20, 1826.

STAMMERING.

MR. YATES, superintendent of Mrs. LEIGHT'S Western Institution for relieving impediments of speech, has established an institution for that purpose at Lexington (Ky) to continue until the 31st of November next. He has been solicited to take this step by several gentlemen in that state. As it is not probable that such an opportunity will again occur that an institution will be established permanently at any place in the Western country. Persons afflicted with habits of stammering or the impediments of speech will determine whether it be an object to embrace this opportunity.

And as it is wished that all in the country neighbouring Lexington who are afflicted will apply, they are assured that the terms shall be so modified and arranged as to suit the circumstance and ability of such applicant. And should the unfortunate sufferer receive no benefit after a bona fide trial of the system on his part, the equivalent will be returned.
Cincinnati, Sept. 28, 1826—40—tf.

N. B. To be published in the newspapers in the following towns three times, to wit: Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, Maysville, Paris, Georgetown, Danville Richmond, Cynthiana, Mount Sterling, Washington and Shelbyville.

Brushes, Soap, and Glue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.
SAM: CHOLIDGE.
20—tf.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY.

THAT excellent TAVERN STAND, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle. The principle building contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire places; with a dry cellar under the whole house will point—a excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for servants—a spring house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a stable, livery house and Cow house, all built of Stone. The whole lot is enclosed with a stone wall, mostly of range work. Also, a good Well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 66 feet fronting on Main-street, and extends 212 feet back to Water-street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main st from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STABLE, and a Well of never failing water.

An unimproved LOT fronting on Short-street 30 feet, and running back 200 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Second-street, and running 150 feet towards Short-street, adjoining the lots of William Adams and Mrs Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND, between Short and Second-streets, and bounded by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements on it.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr. Headington, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main-street (nearly opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet.

Also a small QUARRY LOT back of the last mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due to the Bank of the United States, and one of \$500 due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum equal to the amount of those two debts, or a release from them, will be expected, and for the balance a credit of one, two, three or four years.

WILLIAM PALMETEER.

October 20, 1826—42—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance to a decree of the Fayette Circuit court, rendered at their September Term 1826, upon the petition of the heirs of Robert M'Gowan, decd. on the premises in the town of Lexington, on the 13th of NOVEMBER next, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hill street, near the residence of Asa Farrow, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, which bond is to have the force and effect of a release in bond—and a lien on the said house and lot will be required as collateral security for the payment of the same.

DAVID MAGOWAN, Com'r.

Lexington, October 19, 1826—42—5t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit court, in the suit in Chancery there pending, in the name of George A. Daniel against Abraham Venable and d. George Norton, entered at the September term thereof, in the year 1826, the undersigned commissioner in said decree named, will proceed

On the 17th day of NOVEMBER, 1826,

At the dwelling house on the farm formerly owned and occupied by said Abraham Venable, about eight miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road, to sell the property, real and personal, in said decree directed to be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, to wit: a Tract of Land containing about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, named and described in the mortgages referred to in the complainant's bill—ALSO,

8 NEGROES: A Negro man about 70 years of age, and two Negro Men one aged about 19, and the other 25; a Girl about 14 years old, and two Girls about 8 years old.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, Comm'r.

October 27, 1826—43—2t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TRUE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower; and for many years occupied by them as a tavern.

They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern; having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is of brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them; well situated and adapted for garden or pasturing. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless, any person wishing to be informed as to the extent, title &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to H. Willis living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and JOHN PH. WALLACE.

36—6t.

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

LEXINGTON, June 12 1826—26

RAGS, RAGS.

I WILL give two and a half cents per lb. for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Chesapeake Lexington.

G. W. ANDERSON.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOEGHAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—tf.

AN APPRENTICE

Will be taken to learn the art of Printing, if application be made immediately.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, from Jamaica, we have received our files of the *Times* of the 25th, and of the *Public Ledger* of the 26th ult. The editor of the latter has remarks on the recent Order in Council.

"We do not anticipate any great evil to arise from the consequences of this order. It will bear hardest upon the Americans, and bring them to a conviction of the necessity of entire reciprocity. It will benefit the trade of Ireland, and of the British Colonies in North America, and great advantage will accrue to the British manufacturers."

This country will be under the necessity of paying a higher price for every American produce, but this good will ensure, that the produce of the country, its plantations, its mines, and its yards, will be more attended to, and the country not left dependent upon a foreign nation for the staff of life. This expected prohibition will give life to all the speculators of American produce, some of whom were trotting about nearly yesterday, looking for sellers who had not heard the news.

The Americans will find the necessity of giving way, and we have no doubt they will do so. The public will give the credit of having anticipated from our own recollection, the cause which occasioned this interdiction; the publication of the official minute proves our opinion correct.

As soon as the United States Congress meets, which will be on the 4th of December, they will take the matter into consideration, if it be not previously settled by means of the discretionary power vested in the American and British Executives. Indeed we expect the misunderstanding will soon be accommodated—perhaps it is so already. A few months may bring a revival of the interdiction. —*N. Y. Gazette.*

Our Correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Carthagena.

Carthagena, Sept. 26, 1826.

"We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cabello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority with a convention called, before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes."

Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They murdered and said "long live Ferdinand!" &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 15th of October."

The Tampico, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, arrived from Carthagena on the 25th ult. Capt. Palmer informs that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way of Panama, with despatches from President Bolivar, announcing that he should be at Bogota on the 12th of October—a vessel had also just arrived from Porto Cabello, and brought a report that Gen. Paez had left Venezuela.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated Sept. 26, received at New York per brig Tampico.—A little difficulty happened a few days since at Quito. It appears that there was a regiment stationed there, formed of those that had been slaves. They became dissatisfied—went into the public square, and shouted long live King Ferdinand; they were suppressed, after having been fired on, and about 120 killed, besides many wounded.

Another letter of Sept. 24, says:—The Government yesterday asked a loan of \$400,000 from merchants of this city, which was advanced.

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th ultimo have been received at Philadelphia. The *Mercurio* of the 12th, contains a letter addressed by Mr. Poinsett to the citizens of the United States residing in Mexico, inviting them to join the legation in wearing a sash on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

On the 20th August, the election of representatives for the national congress took place in Mexico. The Aguilas states that the liberal and federal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican Union.—At an early hour in the morning, says the paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion proceeding to the polls. It does not appear that any disorders occurred.

The climate and convenience of Tacubaya, where the national congress of Panama will meet, are much extolled in the Mexican papers.

There is to be a general public rejoicing on that day of the installation of "the great American Diet" at Tacubaya.

Capt. Roundy, from Cumana, who arrived here yesterday in the schooner Apollo, via St. Thomas and Turks Island, left the former port on the 25th ult. He informs that Cumana had declared in favor of the Federation of Venezuela; the surrounding country was in a very unsettled state, and business was at a stand.

We learn from the Baltimore papers, by the arrival there from Porto Cabello, that there was no news of importance, except the arrival of Gen. Anzures Menles, from Bogota, on a mission, from which it was supposed, every difficulty would be amicably arranged. The country was still in great distress in consequence of the present political dissensions.—President Bolivar was expected in all October—the inhabitants were generally looking for him with great anxiety, believing him their friend and father, calculated to hush all dissension, and to give new life to their hopes.

The Americans generally were not a little surprised that the United States government had not long since sent out a man of war to Porto Cabello, since the Consul had written to that effect, and as the same had been done at Laguna.

From Colombia.—The Baltimore Gazette of Friday, contains a letter from Colombia, which gives a view of affairs there different from that entertained by many persons in this country.—It will be found below.

Mampor, Columbia, Aug. 4, 1826.

"In the capital of this miserable country, (which has made England run mad) there have been experienced a number of earthquakes in the month of June. This has given cause to the clergy and monks to clamor against foreigners and freemasons, by preaching in the streets that these convulsions of nature are brought about by their machinations!!! In Bogota the monks are about 800 strong, and have the noble under their control; and it is said that the government, as well as the foreigners, began to be alarmed, especially when 'Mnera el Congreso' was struck up in several places. The Vice President showed a great deal of spirit and alertness, keeping the garrison under arms the whole time. All the foreigners who were not in possession of arms immediately purchased them, and appointed a rendezvous in case of alarm. The Antioqueños begged to join, as they had fear, and were accounted foreigners by the inhabitants of Bogota. The Vice President Gen. Santander advised the foreigners to make themselves easy, and it is stated he assured them, that on the very next appearance of a riot taking place, or any disorderly mob meeting, he should lay hold of and shoot every Friar found among them. Those who are not friendly to the clergy allege, that they use these low means of sowing discord and

disaffection towards the Republican form of government, as they begin to despair of regaining the vast authority they exercised over the minds, persons, and fortunes of their flock, in the times of the Spanish government. But it is a general belief of the foreigners here, that they still possess so much power as to be dreaded by the existing government.

A paragraph here gives an account of the American Consul, Mr. Fudger, which has already been published; and adds, that a person had been taken up on suspicion of having committed the murder, on account of a personal quarrel about a private affair.

"Of course, long before this, you are acquainted with the insurrectionary proceedings in Venezuela, brought about by the intrigues of Donors Pena and Carabao, the folly of Gen. Marino and the ambition of Paez. Venezuela is the fairest portion of the Republic of Colombia, in every sense of the word. No other mortal but Bolivar can heal this wound without bloodshed."

"All the travellers who have published any thing of this country, have had their own ends to serve, and have written accordingly. Many poor people will be deceived."

On the 22d of July, the citizens of the United States residing at Mampor presented a memorial to the American Charge d'Affaires, Col. Watts, in which they claim his protection in support of their just rights and privileges. The cause of this proceeding is stated to be that Richardson Galt, a citizen of the United States of America, was violently assaulted in the street about 7 o'clock, or a few minutes after, on the evening of the 20th inst. by two armed soldiers by order of a clergyman named Salvador Barraza, and has suffered considerable body hurt; the said Richardson Galt being at the time, and still continuing in a weak state of health.

That the ostensible reason for committing this outrage is, Mr. Galt's not kneeling down in the street as the Host passed him, although he explained as well as he could, that he was sick and could not kneel down without pain.

Baltimore, October 25.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.—The ship Hamilton, Appleton, has arrived at Ports mouth from Montevideo, which she left as late as the 21st of August. The particulars by her have not reached us, but our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres to a merchant in that city.

"Buenos Ayres, Aug. 5, 1826.

"Every article is high in this market.—Sugar 37 dollars per quintal, and other articles for consumption in proportion. Dollars are selling at 60 per cent in advance—doubloons \$27. Fears are entertained respecting the paper currency. The Bank has much more paper out than it can redeem—should it be forced to stop payment, there will be great distress among the merchants. Although articles are high and rising, for paper money, the means of the people to purchase are every day lessening, and will in a short time be unavailing unless a serious change takes place."

We published a letter yesterday from Buenos Ayres brought by the ship Hamilton, at Ports mouth. The Portsmouth Journal of Saturday contains the following additional items of intelligence:—*Balt. Patriot.*

August 25—About a month since, Admiral Brown in the Buenos Ayres service, had a severe engagement with the Brazilian squadron, (the Brazilians) being far superior in numbers, were advancing to attack Brown—but he went among them in the night, and a severe action took place in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres, and a second the next morning. It is said Brown was not well supported by his own vessels. His own ship, "The 25th May," was completely cut up, and later accounts from Buenos Ayres speak of her as unfit for repair. The Brazilian squadron also suffered much, one brig the Cabolco, Capt. Grenfel, put into Monte Video to repair, and her Captain was severely wounded and his arm afterwards amputated at the shoulder joint. Several others of the Brazilian squadron also put back to repair. The last accounts from Buenos Ayres speak of the Brazilian blockading squadron as being in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres, and that Admiral Brown with a body of seamen had gone from Buenos Ayres to Bahia Blanca to join the Chilean squadron of about four frigates expected there from Valparaiso to assist the Buenos Ayrians.

Admiral Brown's ship was cut to pieces, in the action of the 30th of June, which has much weakened the squadron—she had 29 men killed and 4 wounded.—The report from the other ships has not yet been received. This morning the whole squadron was ordered to the inner roads to lay up till the arrival of the Chilean squadron, which is daily expected. The river is now more securely blockaded than before, as the Brazilians have nothing to contend with, and will not have until the arrival of the Chileans.

Monte Video is closely invested by about 700 cavalry, who completely prevent any thing from the country coming into the city. Monte Video is completely stripped of produce; and of course there is little trade, as they have no export to the surrounding country, they only want sufficient for their own consumption. The garrison of Monte Video is about 3500 strong, mostly infantry, and the place is very strongly fortified. Colombia is strongly fortified and garrisoned by about 900 or 1200 infantry; and these two places are nearly all that the Brazilians retain in the Province.

It is said the Buenos Ayrians are about invading Rio Grande, a Brazilian province, and Gen. Le Corre in the Brazilian service was about leaving Monte Video to take command of the Emperor's troops stationed at St. Anna, said to consist of 3000 cavalry and 5000 infantry.

Gen. Martin Rodriguez, the Buenos Ayrian commander's head quarters were at Durazno, about 30 leagues from Monte Video and about 80 leagues from St. Anna, the head quarters of the Brazilian army. Later accounts speak of Gen. Altar as being appointed commander in chief of the Buenos Ayrian army.

It is expected the result of the campaign to be opened on the frontiers of Rio Grande, will lead one of the contending parties to yield and finally enable Lord Poinsett to succeed in his efforts to effect a reconciliation.

The island of Chiloe has declared its independence of the Chilean government. This was brought about by Gen. O'Higgins, ex-director of Chili. Admiral Blanes has been elected president of Chili. Lima is tranquil.

Cordova has recalled her deputies from Congress, and had marched troops against Catamarca.—The Paper currency of Buenos Ayres was much depreciated, say fifty per cent. Gold coins or doubloons being worth 26 paper dollars. The prices at Buenos Ayres of many articles of import were very high, the blockade of that port being strictly enforced.

The above is given as the report of the day at Monte Video—no newspaper is printed there.

Last week, a very remarkable circumstance occurred at Ferus. A boy entered a publican's shop and offered, for half a glass of whiskey, a small copper coin which he had found in the rubbish of an old wall in the street. Soon after some gentlemen entered the shop, to whom the retailer showed the coin. One of the gentlemen very liberally offered for it, in British currency, a splendid shilling, fresh from the mint. The offer was rejected. The gentleman tendered a crown, a pound, a sovereign, with no better success; at last the offer rose so high as twenty pounds! but this offer also the indubitable publican refused. The coin is said to be the fourth Queen Anne farthing, about the fate of which antiquaries have been so much interested.

[Irish paper.

Polish Nobility.—The emperor of Russia's last decree on titles, ordains, that in Poland no person shall assume the title of baron unless his income be 25 pounds per annum; of count, unless he have 75 pounds per annum; of prince, unless he can command 120 pound!!! A man may lay claim to the highest title among us; esquire and gentleman, without having any income at all.

DOMESTIC.

Yesterday a Public dinner was given at Mr. Porter's tavern in this place, intended as a mark of respect to our Chief Magistrate, and several other distinguished characters of the state, who we understand were invited, but could not attend. The Governor, attended by Thomas B. Monroe, Esq. of Frankfurt, arrived in town about twelve o'clock, escorted by several respectable gentlemen of the town and neighborhood. He was received with military honors by Capt. Turner's company of Artillery, and Capt. Harrison's Infantry, in the vicinity of the town, who accompanied him to Traveller's Hall, where he alighted and received the congratulations of the citizens. A sumptuous dinner was served up, at three o'clock which did great credit to Mr. Porter's taste and liberality.

Great harmony prevailed, and the Toasts prepared for the occasion, were well calculated to preserve it. We noticed with peculiar pleasure, the happy assemblage. Gentlemen of all parties attended. Old Court, New Court—the friends of the administration and of Gen. Jackson were happily intermixed—and all appeared to be emulous to contribute to the hilarity of the occasion. From 80 to 100 persons dined—the want of room alone preventing many more from being accommodated, who evidently were in the house. Among the guests, we had the pleasure to notice Col. Benton, of Missouri, the Hon. John Rowan, Charles A. Wickliffe, Esq. our present representative in Congress, &c. Judge Pirtle, and most of the gentlemen of the bar, in Louisville, were present.

We are unable to give our readers a more satisfactory account of this meeting in our paper to day, but hope to furnish a more detailed statement next week.—*Louisville Gazette* of Nov. 3.

QUINCY RAIL ROAD.

This road, the first we believe in this country, was opened on Saturday, in presence of a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the experiment. A quantity of stone weighing sixteen tons taken from the ledge belonging to the Bunker Hill Association, and loaded on three waggons, which together weigh five tons, making a load of twenty-one tons, was moved with ease, by a single horse from the quarry to the landing above Neponset bridge, a distance of more than three miles. The road declines gradually the whole way, from the quarry to the landing, but so slightly that the horse conveyed back the empty waggons, making a load of five tons. After the starting of the load which required some exertion, the horse moved with ease in a fast walk. It may therefore be conceived how greatly the transportation of heavy loads is facilitated by means of this road. A large quantity of beautiful stone, already prepared for Bunker Hill Monument, will now be rapidly, and cheaply transported to the wharf at the termination of the rail road, whence it will be conveyed by lighters to Charlestown.

This road is constructed in the most substantial manner. It rests on a foundation of stone laid so deep in the ground as to be beyond the reach of frost, and to secure rails on which the carriage runs effectually against any change of their relative position, they are laid upon stones eight feet in length, placed transversely across the whole extent of the road, at distances of six or eight feet from each other. The space between these stones is filled with smaller stones or earth, and over the whole between the rails, a gravel path is made. The rails are formed of pine timber, on the top of which is placed a bar of iron. The carriages run upon the iron bars, and are kept in place by a projection of the inner edge of the tire of the wheels. The wheels are of a size considerably larger than a common cart wheel.

We learn from a gentleman who has visited the principal rail roads in England that in point of solidity and skill in construction, this is not exceeded by any one there.—*East. Daily Adv.*

Friday, the 17th of November next, was recommended by the Synod of Kentucky, at their late session, in Danville, to be kept by all the Churches under their care, as a day of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer.

An old ruined gamster, in hopes to make a prey of a young gentleman that came to town with his pockets full of money, took him to a gaming house and there, to encourage him to play, showed him several topping sparks that were born to no fortune, who, by play, had purchased great estates, and lived in pomp and splendor, by a success in shaking their elbows.

"You show me," says the young gentleman, "the winners, but I pray what has become of the losers?" To which the old prig making no reply, a third person, overhearing their conversation, told the young gentleman, that, since the other was silent and confounded with shame at the question, he would oblige him with an answer.

"Many of those losers," said he, "taking the highway to repair their losses, have been hanged; others are gone to sea to earn their bread; some have taken up the trade of being butties to bawdy houses; others that have not had themselves so

servants under a livery, are begging, or moping about the streets, on starting in jails for debt where you will lay ere long, if you follow that jargon's counsel." "The punishment," says the young gentleman, "is fit for the sin, which men, possessed with great sums of their own money, will play the fool to make it another man's; and if this be the humor of the town, I will remain a gun to the country, and spend my estate among my neighbors and tenants, where you sit, speaking to the gentleman who dealt so kindly with him, shall be very welcome."

A person in Detroit, who had discovered some directions among the papers of his deceased father where to search for some hidden treasures, commenced digging in the rear of the town, and notwithstanding the unpromising prospects of such expeditions, his labor was rewarded by the discovery of between four and five thousand dollars. It is supposed this sum had been deposited there by the father during the last war.

The baggage was recently cut from behind a stage near Frankfurt, N. Y. and plundered; one trunk contained \$300. As soon as it was discovered several persons were collected, and started at midnight in pursuit of the robber. A short distance from where the robbery was committed, the trunks were found rilled. Suspicion fell upon a person in the neighborhood who was arrested, and upon examination made a full confession.

The principal part of the property was recovered. It appears this is the fourth act of a similar kind, he has committed in the same neighborhood, within a short time.

We learn from a correspondent at Pernambuco, that when the intelligence of the death of Adams and Jefferson was received at that place on the 18th ult. the American shipping in port raised their flags at half mast in testimony of respect for the memories of the deceased patriots.

Transmutation of Metals.—The gold found in the river near Quebec, seems to have undergone a transmutation which must be particularly unsatisfactory to the lenders—after a very strict and close examination, and the application of divers chemical tests, it is decided to be nothing more than a portion of iron ballast.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Interference.—The editor of the Trenton True American, something more than hints that two gentlemen of New York, well known for their party zeal, rendered themselves extremely and offensively officious during the recent election in New Jersey. The persons referred to are Messrs. Swartwout and Ogden; if these things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry?—if thus early, party feelings dictate such extensive encroachments, what may we not look for before the close of the presidential canvass.

Triangular Bell.—A patent cast steel triangular bell has recently been suspended in the steeple of the Baptist meeting house in this borough, which for clearness of sound, is surpassed by few bells that we have ever heard.—*Con. paper.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Symptoms are strongly indicated that the great state of New York with her overwhelming vote will side with the present administration—Governor Clinton will be elected Governor of that state by a powerful majority, if not unanimously—this is but a tribute to his merits, for no state was ever under greater obligations to a governor than New York is to Mr. Clinton for his patriotism, energy and fidelity to his interests.

Mr. Clinton, no doubt as we all are, is an admirer and friend to General Jackson—He considers him a Patriot and hero; but every patriot and every hero will not make the best President—more is required than patriotism and heroism and gallant skill to command an army, beautiful and admirable as these qualities are. Mr. Clinton has seen the course of the present administration, and we can not but consider it consistent with the best interests of the country—believing this, it must command his respect and confidence—and doing so he must give it his support, he will give it his support, he has declared it.

Seeing all this, the accomplished Mr. Van Buren of New York, of Cicero's manifold memory, has found it eligible to make a Somerset into the ranks of Mr. Clinton, and under his wing, has become an administration man. The political amiableness of Mr. Van Buren, would never suffer him to remain obstinate against a strong current. Many men think it best to go with a current if it is strong enough, rather than boldly to stem it. General Jackson's real fame is untarnished, unimpaired, but the attempt to place him in the Presidential chair, however silently acquiesced in by many able and good men, was evidently an affair got up by its authors to rally an opposition to the present administration believing that the brilliancy of his military exploits could alone supplant the claim and steady wisdom of Mr. Adams. But the administration people are too discerning for that—they know that one man is fitted for the military field and another for the executive cabinet—few are found so great as to possess all the requisites for both—Washington did both—Washington stands alone. The administration people therefore will select men for the stations for which they are best fitted, and they will no more take General Jackson for their President than they will take Mr. Adams for their operative commander in war.

"Coram's Champion" established a few months ago at New York, to put down the present administration, is no more. It has given up the ghost. The election in New Jersey and Maryland, will have their effect elsewhere, as well as on the New York champions. Many a Jackson champion was laid low at the polls in those States.

Dem. Press.

In the neighboring States of Maryland and New Jersey, public opinion has been tested, at the ballot boxes. In Maryland in 1824, General Jackson had seven electoral votes, and Mr. Adams had but three. This year Mr. Adams' friends have carried seven members of Congress, while those of General Jackson have elected but four.

In 1824 in New Jersey the Jackson electoral Ticket carried by about 1500—this year the Adams' Congressional Ticket has carried by about 3000 majority. This is that Public opinion displays itself in favor of the Administration and against General Jackson. The indication are now reasonably strong and clear that the vote of the State of Pennsylvania will be for Mr. Adams and not for General Jackson. There is an *ebb* in the affairs of men &c.

The board of officers has commenced its labors at Washington. In addition to the specific duties assigned to it, by the Secretary of War, of preparing a system of cavalry and artillery exercise, the board has been required by the Secretary carefully to examine the subject of military organization and instruction generally, "reporting the defects of the present organization, and recommending such remedies as in its judgment will render our militia as skilful and effective, as it is brave and patriotic."

We some time since noticed the fact of a captain William Morgan, residing in Batavia, New York, having disappeared in a mysterious manner, and it was suspected he had been violently seized, carried away and concealed by the freemasons of that place, in order to prevent a disclosure of the mysteries of the craft, against Morgan, a royal arch mason, having written a book on the subject, and being about to lay it before the public. This took place on the 11th ultimo, since which time he has not been heard of, and as alarming apprehensions were entertained by his family and friends, application was made to Governor Clinton who has issued a proclamation enjoining upon the officers and ministers of justice to be vigilant in bringing to justice persons accused of committing the outrage.

The following is an extract of a letter enclosing the proclamation.

"As it appears that the principal offenders are known, I have not thought it necessary to offer a specific reward for their detection and apprehension, but I am willing to defray any reasonable and necessary expenses that may be incurred for those purposes."

"Deeply regretting and entirely condemning the outrages of which you complain, nothing shall be wanting on my part, due to the occasion and the emergency. No provocation can justify a resort to personal violence or an aggression upon the peace of society; and no person can be punished for his acts, however censurable or depraved, except by the legitimate authorities of the country."

As the object of captain Morgan appears to be to bring the fraternity into disrepute, it is not probable that he remains voluntarily concealed, in order to effect that purpose?

An affray took place in Augusta, Gen. on the 10th inst. about sunrise, between a Mr. Daniel Clements and a Mr. Lawrence Heyden, in which the former received four stabs in different parts of his breast, which terminated his existence in a very few minutes after they were inflicted.

The Savannah Republican of October, 14, informs that a right shock of an earthquake was felt in that city on Friday night last, about fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock. On the same day, there was a severe blow from the north east, from which it was feared the cotton planters on the Sea Island would suffer materially. The revenue cutter Crawford Paice, returned to the city, on account of the severity of the weather.

It is said that the male heir and lineal descendant of the Earl of Perth, has lately been discovered to be a poor pitman in the Paisner colliery.

Masonic.—The Institution of Freemasonry in New Hampshire, within the last two or three years, has nearly doubled its numbers.

MARRIAGES.

Married, in Cynthiana, Mr. Wesley Broadwell to Miss Elizabeth Timberlake.

In this county, Mr. Phenix Burns to Miss Anna, daughter of Cap. Newbold Cruckett.

In Garrard county, Wm. C. Goodloe Esq. Attorney at law of Richmond Ky. to Miss Almira, daughter of Judge Owsley.

In Flemingsburgh, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Andrew Todd, Landolf W. Andrews Esq. late a graduate of Transylvania University, to Miss Elizabeth Dorsey, daughter of Dr. E. Dorsey.

In Franklin, the 1st inst. Robert S. Todd Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Humphreys of the former place.

In Mason county, on the 26th ult. Mr. John Cash, to Miss Ann Shotwell, daughter of John Shotwell deceased.

DEATHS.

Died, in Shelby county, Mr. George Smith, in the 65th year of his age.

In Bourbon county, Mr. Alexander Barrett, aged 72.—He was a native of Virginia, and actively employed in the Revolutionary War.

In this town, on Friday night last, Mr. Robert McConeh, Wheelwright, a worthy and industrious citizen.

In Texas, Mrs. Nancy Duke, consort of Mr. Thomas Duke, late of this State.

Recently in Philadelphia, *Steele C. Osborn*, Esq. a man of considerable eminence, and formerly a Republican Editor of several newspapers—particularly one in Connecticut, where, in the heat of party times, he was imprisoned twelve months, for what the then ascendant party deemed libelous publications in his paper.

PRIZE LIST.
Of the first days drawing of the eleventh class
GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.
The numbers having no amounts added to them, are prizes of five dollars each.

1	641	1292	2164
2	651	334	107
33	670	346 10	200
42	713	371	222
44	720 10	384	316
45	738	395	322
47	748	433	329
57	750	449	342
67	766	464	397
74	770	479 10	409
88 20	789	469	413
98	809	520 10	482 50
132	829	533	497
135	848 20	546	512
142	845	549	513
143	857	551	517
144	859	556	525
156	867	564	534
164 400	874	592	561
174	875	611 10	563
176	884	656	585
194	886 50	685	592
202	909	720	596
213	922	721	599
221 20	933 20	744	603
224	930	737 20	681
228	947 10	791	704
234	962 20	804	717
253	970 10	814	724
263	973	820	725
260	983	827	733
308	990	813	736
325	1004	873	737
355	37	886	740
371	39	915 10	755
421	79	933	760
423	82	951	774
436	87	958 10	835
455	1101	969	842 16
466	109	2013	843
470	127	28 10	846
473 20	136	29	848
477	141	37 10	859
480	138	45	868
513	179	66	874
529	183	82	886
542	189	92 20	890
592	213	108	893
617 10	234	115	931
636	279	179	932

The second drawing will take place as soon as I can ascertain the amount of sales made abroad, of which the respective Agents will please advise me as early as possible, remitting at the same time proceeds. It will be observed that few prizes as yet have been drawn, consequently the wheels have become richer.—Tickets however still remain at Five Dollars only.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

The Gazette.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1826.

By a gentleman who left Frankfort yesterday, we are informed that the District Court of the United States for the seventh Circuit were sitting in Frankfort, and that Judge Boyle had qualified and taken his seat on the bench of that court.

The proceedings of the citizens of Millersburg on the subject of a Turnpike road from Mayville to Lexington, have been unavoidably postponed on account of a communication on the same subject, which had been previously received.—It shall have a place in our next.

The election of a representative to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson, has terminated in favor of Gen. McHatten, the Jackson candidate.

NOTES ON KEN FUSKY; SECTION 12.

The first permanent settlement made at Bryan's station was in 1779, principally by emigrants from North Carolina, the most conspicuous of whom were the family of Bryans, from whom the place took its name. There were four brothers viz: Morgan, James, William and Joseph, all respectable men in easy circumstances, with large families of children, and mostly grown. William, though not the eldest brother, was the most active and considered their leader. His wife was a sister of Col. Daniel Boone, as was also the wife of Mr. William Grant who likewise settled in Bryan's station in 1779.

In the spring of the year 1780, all the paths near the different stations, were almost perpetually watched by small parties of Indians, so that if a few men attempted to pass, they scarcely ever escaped being fired on; in consequence of which it became necessary, that the hunters should go in parties equal in number at least to the parties of Indians which usually watched their paths.

In the latter part of the month of May 1780, William Bryan with 15 or 20 men set out on a hunting party down Elkhorn creek. After going beyond the point where the paths were usually watched by Indians, in order to secure success in hunting, they divided, one part of the company was to cross Elkhorn Creek, and travel down on the north side, the other to go down on the south side, with an understanding that they all should meet at the mouth of Cane run, and encamp together the following night. The party who crossed the creek were headed by James Hogan, and had with them a led horse; the other party was headed by William Bryan. Hogan's party had travelled but a short distance after crossing the creek, before they heard the voice of some body cry out "boys stop!" on looking back they discovered several Indians closely pursuing them; they therefore laid whip to their horses and for several miles when in open woods, could see the Indians in their rear. The led horse was left behind early in the pursuit; one of the party had his hat pulled off by the brush, but the Indians were so close he could not take time to pick it up, but pushed on bare headed. Late in the evening Hogan and his party determined to recross the creek and come home that night, as they could not discover what was the number of the Indians in pursuit; and if they continued on to the mouth of Cane run, would probably lead them to where the other party were, and might by that means, sacrifice the whole. They accordingly recrossed the creek, and as soon as Hogan ascended the bank, bedismounted, and waited until the foremost of the Indians had got to about the middle of the creek, when he fired on him, which produced a great splash in the water, but whether he killed or wounded him was not known, but the Indians ceased their pursuit.

Hogan and his party returned to Bryan's station that night, and before day the next morning with an additional number, started for the mouth of Cane run, to apprise Bryan's party of their danger. When they came within about a mile of the camp, they heard a number of guns near the place and concluded Bryan's party had fallen in with a gang of Buffaloes, they therefore pushed forward with great speed in the hope of participating in the sport, but before they came up, the firing ceased, and it being a little foggy, the smoke from the guns which had been fired settled down, and produced so great a darkness that Hogan and his party came within a few steps of a party of Indians before they discovered them; the Indians were setting down on their packs, having but a few minutes before fired on Bryan's party, which firing led Hogan to that point. As soon as Hogan's party discovered the Indians, they dismounted, and commenced an attack; it was met by the Indians with firmness, and continued about half an hour, when the Indians being hard pressed gave way, and were ultimately and entirely defeated. Hogan lost one man killed and three wounded, the loss of the Indians were not known.

William Bryan and his party met at the mouth of Cane run the preceding evening agreeable to appointment, and encamped there. A little after day that morning, it being foggy they heard a bell at some distance, which they recognised to be the bell of the horse led by one of Hogan's party, the day before, and thinking they could not find the mouth of Cane run the over night, had stopt a little distance short, the bell sounded by seeming jerks as if on a horse that was hobbled. Bryan, to ascertain the fact, mounted his horse and with Israel Grant rode to where the bell was heard; when they came near the bell, which was among low cane, they were fired on by a number of Indians and both wounded; Bryan through the hip and knee (of which wounds he died) and Israel Grant across the back; they rode off and both escaped falling into the hands of the Indians, and were taken home after the action.

A short time after the above transaction Col. Daniel Boone and his brother Edward, went out to hunt on the waters of Licking. They came across a bear which the Col. shot, the bear ran off and Boone followed it down a branch, leaving his brother with the horses; the bear ran but a short distance

and fell, Boone had but just got to it before he heard several guns about the place where he had left his brother, and immediately after the yelp of a small dog, coming towards him. Satisfied that his brother was killed, and that the Indians were pursuing him by means of a dog, he betook himself to a cane break, in the hope they would not pursue him further, but he was mistaken. He had not gone far into the cane, before the dog came up with him; upon his turning on the dog he ran back to the Indians when he heard them encourage him forward, and the dog again pursued yelping, by which means he was so closely pursued by the Indians, that he thought his chance doubtful if he could not by some means get clear of the dog; and more especially as he had on a pair of new shoes, which became so slippery that he could scarcely keep his feet when he came on dry leaves. He therefore determined that when the dog approached him again he would endeavour to shoot him, (having loaded his gun before he pursued the bear) accordingly when the dog came up again, he approached nearer to Boone than at any former time, he therefore fired at the dog and luckily killed him when the Indians came to the dead dog, they gave a horrid yell, and from that moment he heard on more of them; he therefore proceeded more leisurely until he arrived at home. The next day Boone with a party went to the place where he supposed his brother was killed, and found his body which they buried.

[Section 13 will contain an account of a meeting at Chillicothe of large detachments of Indian warriors from the Cherokee, Wyandot, Tawa and Potawattomy nations, as well as from several other nations hording on the lakes—of an address delivered to them by Simon Girty—of their march to and attack on Bryan's Station—of the fatal battle of the Blue Licks in which Kentucky lost many of her most valuable officers as well as men.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

We would invite the attention of the public to an article which is copied below, from an Eastern paper, on the subject of "Mrs Leigh's system for the cure of stammering." It is one among many which the Eastern editors have volunteered in Mrs Leigh's behalf, and is intended to protect that lady and her accredited agents, against the acts of a horde of pests and impostors that have infested the towns and villages of the Eastern States, whose system of quackery and imposition has recently been exposed, and whom having been driven from that quarter by public indignation, are making their appearance in the Western country, to renew their practices of quackery and imposition.

With the exception of Mr D Hall at Pittsburgh, and Dr J G Vought at Nashville, Mr Yates is the only agent of Mrs Leigh west of the Alleghany mountains—ALL ELSE not authorised by him who pretend to a knowledge of, or right to teach, or to sell the right to teach Mrs L's mode of cure, wherever they are, and wherever they are, in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, are cheats and impostors, and no doubt will be treated as such. Their general insignificance and want of responsibility, alone protects them from the legal mulcts to which they are liable. In general they pretend either that they have been pupils of Mrs L, or have got their information from pupils. Now all pupils before they can become acquainted with Mrs L's mode of cure, are solemnly sworn to keep it secret. By their own story then, they are forever, and not perjured. But this is not all—they would leave it to greater coasts than we profess to be, to draw a distinction, if they can, between imparting or receiving information under such circumstances, and from such persons, and between buying and selling stolen goods.

Mrs Leigh's system is founded upon an original and philosophical principle; which is confirmed not by the great success which has ensued from its application only, but by the most critical examination of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of speech. The rules flowing from this principle, vary with the peculiar case of each patient—and in her practice, those who are cured only know what is necessary for their own case. Hence a disclosure would seem to be, as it indeed is impossible, unless made by herself. Her remedy reaches the mind too, which is in no small degree the seat of the disease, and of consequence effectual radical cure. But her lever of greatest power, is her peculiar mode of influencing the imitative powers of the sufferer—and this, in which consists all the difficulty, can be done by example only. Here an experienced teacher is required. There is no other mode of communicating it, writing or printing cannot reach it any more than you could describe by language a picture so as to enable another to copy it without seeing the original; and hence any published system or mode of cure, for a disease so subtle as that of speech, must necessarily be imperfect. However perfect the system may be, with out an experienced teacher not one to an hundred could cure himself. With regard to certain systems recently exposed, (for a right to teach which it is a little ludicrous to learn, that certain persons have lately been galled out of their money when they might have read it in some of the public papers) we would remark (not to prejudice the public mind against them, let them pass for what they are worthy) that whatever is of any importance in these systems is not "a secret disclosed," as they have been styled, but the rules laid down to be observed, are of the most simple kind, and to be found in Murray's rules for learning children to read. But as to their being Mrs Leigh's system, or a part of it, we are free to say, the authors of those rules know nothing at all about it.

A gentleman left Mr. Yates' institution yesterday morning, radically cured, who said he had given those systems a trial, but without effect before entering the institution. We have seen his certificate.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Mrs Leigh's system for the cure of Stammering.—One of the most singular traits in the character of the present age is the mania for speculation, imposture, and money-making. This is not confined to one or two branches of business. It extends to every art and every science. If a person of talent and genius invents some useful process in education, art, or science he no sooner sets out in the world to reap the reward of his exertions, than a number of adventurers and impostors precede his way, or linger on his footsteps to gull the simple and to catch the unwary.

Some few years ago, some persons invented a short method of teaching grammar. It had many advantages, and was favourably received. No sooner was its popularity advanced than hosts of adventurers, men and women, leaving their ploughs and spinning wheels, flooded the Southern and West-

ern States, advertising, grammar to be taught in thirty six lessons, the French language in ten, with a lot of Latin and Greek thrown into the bargain. One of the greatest evils which the literature of Germany is said to suffer, is the scope given by their laws to imposture. In England there is something of the like kind done, but not to the same extent as in the former country. There is a species of pirating the inventions of others, in our country, which should be frowned down by the public voice.

One of the most flagrant instances of this kind which have recently come to our notice is that connected with the valuable discovery made by Mrs. Leigh of this city, for the cure of stammering and impediments of speech. The value of this discovery, and the great number of cures already effected are authenticated by the most respectable names to our country. The reputation of Mrs. Leigh's system, has attained such a height, that numbers of worthless characters, who for years past have been perambulating the country, as steam doctors, grammar teachers, nitineg sellers, language masters, and tin peddlars, have now assumed the title and style of "Curers of stammering on the system of Mrs. Leigh, of New York." Her regular agents in every part of the country, may always be well known. They carry their credentials with them. The impostors may also be discovered, from the foolish method of their cures, their general ignorance, and their want of certificates signed by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of this city. We understand that many of these pickpockets, (for that is their true designation) have been wandering over the middle states, prescribing as many various ways as they had patients foolish enough to credit, or cash to pay them. Sometimes they order the strings of the tongue to be cut, at other times the nerves of the cheek must be disentangled. To-day, they stuff cotton in their patients ears and to-morrow, almost another another poor creature in a steam bath. One orders his pupils to speak slow, and another who have heard the story of Demetrius, fill the mouth with pebbles.

When these impostors penetrate to the villages and country towns, they carry with them lots of hand-bills, recommendations, certificates & vouchers of their cures and qualifications. They also impose oaths on their pupils, for the better preservation of their "infallible system," as they term their cotton, steam or pebble prescriptions. We have understood that a whole flock of these pretended Stammer Doctors have precipitated themselves upon the western states, and are making their appearance in Ohio, Kentucky &c. During their approaching winter season they expect to reap a rich harvest there. The newspapers in these quarters, ought to warn the public against such depredations upon the unsuspecting and simple. Mrs. Leigh's system is unknown to any person but her accredited agents. These can easily be ascertained by a small degree of discretion. Her system is the only one founded on correct, and philosophical principles. It reaches the very seat of the disease, which is the mind, and in consequence effects a radical cure.

This has been proved by the experience of hundreds who have been cured by her method. It was but the other day we saw a gentleman from Virginia, who had been long afflicted with this disease converse with much fluency and precision, after a quarter of an hour's instruction. The most scientific gentlemen of the country have examined her cures, and pronounce them perfect. Such a valuable system ought to be protected from the arts of imposition, and in truth it will be.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. William Beach Lawrence, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America, near His Britannic Majesty, in place of John A. King, resigned.

Christopher Neale, of the District of Columbia, to be Judge of the Orphans' Court for the county of Alexandria, in said District, in place of Philip R. Fendall, resigned.

John Boyle, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States and for the District of Kentucky, in place of Robert Trimble, appointed one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Pennsylvania Representatives in the Twentieth Congress.—Joel B. Sutherland,* Daniel H. Miller, Samuel Anderson,* Charles Miner, James Buchanan, John B. Sterner,* William Adams, Joseph Frey, jr,* Samuel D. Ingiam, George Wolf, James Green,* William Ramsey,* James Wilson, Chauncey Forward,* James S. Mitchell, Samuel M'Kean, Esq. Vanhook, George Kreiner, John Mitchell, Joseph Lawrence, Richard Coulter,* James S. Stevenson, Robert Orr, jr. Andrew Stevens, Mr. Barlow.* New members are marked * [Franklin Gazette.]

MEXICAN NEWS.

The newspapers to 16th September from Mexico have been received at Philadelphia. They contain a notice from our Minister, Mr. Polkett to all the citizens of the United States of America, residing in the Republic of Mexico, to join in wearing garb on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of esteem and respect for the memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

Commodore Porter had issued his recruiting orders with the device—"God and Liberty." The 16th of September—the anniversary of the "glorious cry of Independence in the town of Dolores," was to be celebrated at Vera Cruz and elsewhere with pomp and enthusiasm.

[Dolores is a town of Mexico, situated in the state of Guanajuato, and near the city of that name. THE REVOLUTION, which led to the establishment of the present Republic of Mexico, commenced in this town, by the revolt of the inhabitants against the tyranny of Spain, on the 16th of September 1810. They were led on by a priest and resident of the place, by the name of Don Manuel Hidalgo y Castilla.]

On the 20th August, the election of representatives for the National Congress took place throughout Mexico. The Aquila newspapers states that the liberal or federal party triumphed completely in the metropolis, and was believed to have done so throughout the Mexican Union. At an early hour in the morning, says a paper, the whole population of the capital was in motion proceeding to the polls.

Congress of Tacubaya.—There is to be a general public rejoicing in Mexico, on the day of the installation of the ci-devant Congress of Panama, which is to assemble at Tacubaya shortly. It is feared by the Mexicans, "the great American Diet." The climate and conveniences of Tacubaya are much extolled in the Mexican papers. This town is handsomely situated six miles W. N. W. of the city of Mexico. There is a beautiful caneway of cut stone leading from the town into the city.

The board of officers assembled in Washington for the purpose of preparing and reporting a system of Cavalry and Artillery exercises for the Militia, is now organized, and has commenced business.

TO RENT.

A VERY comfortable Dwelling House, &c. situated on Short street, Fort street &c. enquire at the Office of Charles Humphreys, Esq. of ALEX. M. DUNN.

November 10.—45tf

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

MR JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for any sums due me on account of the United States Telegraph. D. GREEN.

Sept. 12 1826—37tf

AUCTIONS.

J. M. PIKE, MAKES HIS DEBUT AS AN AUCTIONEER ON TO-MORROW, When he will Sell a large collection of

BOOKS;

Among which are a number of STANDARD WORKS he will also sell a great variety of other articles, which are amply sufficient to enumerate. His friends and the public generally are invited to attend. Sale will commence at half past 6 o'clock. Lexington, Nov. 10.

Selling off BY AUCTION.

On Monday 21st, Tuesday 22d & Wednesday 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, J. M. Will be sold without reserve to close sundry Consignments, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF CLOTHS; Cassimeres; Cassinets; Vestings; Rose and Point Blankets; Flannels and Baize; Tartan and Circassian Plaids; Cape and Muslin robes; Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Flax and Bandana Handkerchiefs; (all colors); Cambricks; Muslins; Shirting and Shirtings; Bedtickings; Checks; Plaids and Irish Linens. ALSO—A LARGE LOT OF HARDWARE AND GROCERIES. Merchants and others will do well to attend, as this will be the last sale this year.

November 10, 1826—45

JAMES M. PIKE,

HAVERING relinquished the Exchange Business, and presents himself to his friends and the public generally, as an

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT, IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

And has taken the large and commodious Brick House on Main-street, belonging to the United States Bank, nearly opposite his late Exchange Office, where he respectfully solicits Consignments.

He presumes his general knowledge of business will enable him to give satisfactory returns to all who may favor him with Consignments, and pledges himself (if assiduous attention, prompt obedience and implicit observance of the commands of his employers will obtain encouragement) not to be found wanting in either.

All his transactions he will be strictly governed by the general established and approved rules of Commission Merchants throughout the Western Country, and he hopes to receive such a share of public patronage as his exertions may deserve.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1826—45tf

PUBLIC SALE, FOR GOLD OR SILVER.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of Mr. Joseph Graves deceased, was cried off to the highest bidder, on the 3rd day of October last, that valuable tract of land near Chilchburg in Fayette county, the late residence of said deceased, containing by estimation 492 ACRES, and it being laid off by one of the executors, not knowing it to be illegal for an executor, to sell land to himself—therefore said tract of land will be sold in two tracts,

On the 1st day of December next, At public auction to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three equal annual instalments. We think this tract of land one among the most valuable in this section of the country. It is expected that those wishing to purchase will view the premises, which no doubt will be more satisfactory than any description we can give.

There will be also a few things belonging to said estate sold on the same day. Bonds with approved security will be required in each case. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on the premises. Terms more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attention will be given by

J. G. GOODWIN, LLOYD K. GOODWIN, } Extra.

November 10, 1826 453t

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

Masonic Hall.

MR GOODWIN'S LECTURE, on the history and uses of Astronomy, introductory to his course, will be

on Monday Evening next the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock. This Lecture, as it respects the Lecturer himself, will be gratuitous, and to the public it may also be so. Persons who become subscribers to the course will each be entitled to admission, and on this evening, to the introduction of a friend. Those who purchase a ticket for a single Lecture will be admitted to the introductory gratis—and those who have no ticket will be returned, if asked for, in the purchase of future tickets; but if not demanded, will be given to the Lexington Female Benevolent Society.

TERMS OF THE EIGHT LECTURES. To risk money—Ladies and Gentlemen five Dollars; Children under 12 years of age, three Dollars. Tickets transferable. To each Lecture—Ladies and Gentlemen, one Dollar; Children half price. Tickets are on sale, and \$100 shares of the course may be had gratis at the Books stores, at Mr. Brennan's and at the Lecturer's private apartment in Mills' rect, the second door above the entrance to Porter's Inn, where he will be happy to see his friends any day from one to three o'clock.

Evenings of Lecturing—Mondays, Thursdays, & Saturdays. The introductory will be repeated on TUESDAY Evening the 14th to the Students of Transylvania in Union at 7 o'clock the Ladies of the Lexington Female Academy and the various other Seminars in Lexington November 10 1826—45

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened a SCHOOL on Main Cross-street, in a large Brick house near the Market-house, where he purposes teaching the following branches viz—Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Book-keeping—all of which will be taught on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HAMILTON. Lexington Nov. 3 1826—44tf

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous, nay, even anxious to pay his debts, will sell at auction to the best bidder on

THURSDAY, 16th INSTANT, November, on the premises, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following property to wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND on the N. E. side of High Street, between Main Cross and Spring Streets, containing about 66 feet front, and running back 131 feet, with the buildings on the same, consisting of a two story dwelling house, containing seven rooms, besides a garage, well floored, and cellar, a brick kitchen and smoke house, and a brick Stable—being in a pleasant and airy situation, and well calculated for a large family or a boarding house.

ONE LOT OF GROUND adjoining, same size as the former, well calculated for a garden or for building. THREE LOTS on Water Street, commencing at Mr. J. M. Bradford's mill and running towards Spring Street, each lot containing 49 feet front, and running back 94 feet to the wall at the bottom of the two first mentioned lots.

The above will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, and immediate possession given, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Lex. Nov 1—44ds JOHN WIGGLESWORTH

N. B. The above lots and premises may be viewed until and on the day of sale by application to D. Bradford the Auctioneer.



DOCTOR SHORT.

HAVING taken up his permanent residence in Lexington, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and its neighbourhood. His residence and Shop are on Mill-street, near Mr. Charles Wilkins's. October 27, 1826—43tf

NIGHT DANCING SCHOOL.

P. RATEL, RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will teach a Class on Dancing, candle light, for the convenience of those who cannot attend in the day time. The first lesson will be on Monday 30th inst. at Mr. Cron's Ball Room. For terms, apply to P. Ratel, Market-street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1826—43St

Later Yet!!!

THE subscriber has recently returned from the Eastward, and is opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following Articles: Blue, black and velvet (LOUIS) Regents, Electoral and Saxony Cloths Double-milled Drab, superior quality do Ladies' habit and pelisse do Blue, black and fancy double-milled CASSIMERES Superior CASSINETTS, assorted colours 9 10-14 11-14 and 12-4 Rose Blackets 3 1-2 4 and 4 1-2 Point do A beautiful assortment of the most fashionable Calicoes and Prints—fast colours Crimson, White and Fancy color'd Merino Shawls and Scarfs

Cashmere SHAWLS, assorted Black, Blue and Fancy Norwich Crapes Black, plain and figured Bombazettes Assorted colours do

A handsome assortment of bleached, brown, checked and plain Domestic Gauds A handsome assortment of plain and figured Flannels Scotch and Circassian PLAINS—new patterns Plain black Gros-de-Naples A handsome assortment of Ombre Shaded SILK A great variety of black SILK Figure'd and plain SATTINS, assorted colours A variety of Ombre shaded & spotted Book Muslins Thread faces and Inseams Robinet do do

Wide Robinet Lace Worked and Embroidered Robinet Veils Worked Collars, Caps, Capes and Handkerchiefs A few Cases valuable Mathematical Instruments A splendid assortment of Merino and Cashmere Hosiery Crape ROBES—assorted colours Plain CRAPES do do

White, black and green ITALIAN CRAPES Children's (Chinchilla and Ermine) Caps Children's Fur Hats Men's do

A splendid assortment of Millinery French Curles—(newest style) An excellent assortment of SADDLERY Superior Ingrain Carpeting A handsome assortment of fine grass bleached Irish Linens

Superior 8-4 and 10-4 Damask Table Linen An elegant assortment of the most fashionable Tortoise shell COMBS Imitation do

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Glass and Queensware—Britannia Tumblers; A FEW SETS OF ENGLISH CHINA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL DISPOSITIONS OF

SHOES;

Together with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

All which have been selected with my usual care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, at very reduced prices, which will enable me to sell unusually low—in short, I flatter myself I shall be able to make it the interest of purchasers to deal with me. I therefore unhesitatingly invite those who wish to purchase, to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH H. HERVEY.

Lexington, Nov 1826—43tf

OVERSEER WANTED.

I WANT to employ one or two men to take the management of a farm: Annual wages or a part of the crop will be given on immediate application to

Oct. 30, 1826—44-3t GREEN CLAY.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Friday the 17th November, will be sold at the residence of the Subscriber, on Cane Run, Four and a half miles from Lexington, all his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, Farming Utensils, Cart and Oxen, Corn and Hay, some Household and Kitchen Furniture. Six months credit will be given for all Sums above five dollars, payable in gold or silver coin. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Nov. 3, 1826—44-1t JAMES DEVERS.

LEXINGTON BREWERY.

THE Subscribers having re-commenced BREWING, offer to their customers BEER and PALE ALE as heretofore.

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO. Lexington, October 27, 1826—43 2m

WILLIAM WATSON, LOCKSMITH.

MAKES this method of informing the public, that he has commenced the LOCKSMITH'S BUSINESS in Lexington, in the Shop of Mr David A. Sayre, on the Alley between Main-street and the Lower Market House, and immediately below the Gazette Printing Office, where all kinds of House, Desk or Chest Locks can be repaired, or Keys made Also, B and/or Stamps cut in Iron or Steel. Those who will please to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Lexington, Oct. 27—43-3t

TO BE SOLD.

THE highest bidder on Wednesday the 15th inst. at the late residence of John Smith, dead, all the HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, Consisting in part of Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding (Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, Side board, Bureaux, Dining, Dessert and Two Sponges; and sundry articles of Kitchen Furniture—Also,

19,000 YDS. BAGGING,

4,000 LBS. BALE ROPE—and the STOCK

Consisting of Four and three first rate MILCH COWS.

And on Tuesday the 26th day of DECEMBER next, FROM 4 TO 6,000 YDS. BAGGING, AND A QUANTITY OF BALE ROPE.

Also—all the Looms, Wheels, Reels, Harkels, Scales and Weights, Rope-Whets, and Jacks, Stores &c. belonging to the Factory.

Terms of sale—all sums under 10 d. Bars, Cash; for all above that sum a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MILLY SMITH, Admr.

November 3, 1826—44 2t

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHETT & ROBINSON, HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS, Consisting of every general assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington. May 2d, 1826—18tf

to me at my house on the Russell's road near Robt
arrisons, or giving such information, that I can get
er, shall receive the above reward and all reasons re
overseas paid
October 10-38:f